Amnaements

GARRICK THEATRE 8:20—Never Again.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Cherry Pickers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Carmen.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl from Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Man from Mexico.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Serenade. OSTER & BIAL'S & Gaycet Manhattan.
YCEUM THEATRE - 8.30 - The Mysterious Mr. Bugte.
ADISON SQU'ARE GARDEN - 2 8.15 - Wild West.
ETROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Day and evening-

Exhibition of Fine Arts.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening Annual Exhibition.

OLTMPIA MUSIC HALL-8:15-Vaudeville.

PASTOR:S-12:20 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Sweet Inniscarra.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Greek Cabinet held a long session and finally decided to continue the war; fighting was reported at Pentepigadia; the intervention of the Powers, it is said, has been tendered to Greece, but not yet accepted; the Turks will soon have 500,000 men under arms. Turks will soon have 500,000 men under ansame over one hundred people, including many in the highest society, perished at a fire in a charity bazaar in Paris. —— Five Anarchists were shot in Barcelona for their connection with a dynamite outrage. —— The Spaniards with a dynamite outrage. — The Spaniarus captured Naic, in the Philippines, the insurgent loss being reported at 500.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the revised version of the Tariff bill was reported from the Finance Committee; in the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill there was a lively tilt between Messrs. Foraker and Gorman; the Free Homestead bill was passed. —— The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC.—A synopsis of the revised ver-sion of the Dingley Tariff bill was made public. —— Great doubt is expressed as to the fate of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, on which the final vote is to be taken in the Senate to-day. — Ex-Vice-President Stevenson started for New-York, with the intention of sailing for France on Saturday, with the other members of the International Monetary Commission. of the International Monetary Commission.

Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, on the retired list of the Navy, died in Washington.

The Cabinet held an unusually long session, at which it is believed changes in the Civil Service regulations were considered.

CITY.-The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, spoke at the third day's services of the Trinity celebration. — The graduating ex-ercises of the New-York University Medical Department were held at Carnegie Hall. = A meeting in the interest of the George Junior Republic was held in Berkeley Lyceum. public was held in Berkeley Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with showers in the morning; fair in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 59.

TWO PARTIES IN CONTRAST.

Speaker Reed was sustained, of course; he always is. But this time he was sustained by half the Democrats, and by every Republican save one, which just now means a great deal. Much of the carping and complaint which have been mentioned in newspapers came from Republicans who were impatient to get special measures acted upon. One man's pet notion was banking, and another's bankruptcy; one longed to see another Department created, with a new army of officials, and another believed a monetary commission necessary to enlighten Congress, and a third wanted a permanent tariff commission, and so on without end. It is perfectly clear that the several thousand bills introduced cannot all be acted upon, nor even the several hundred which their advocates consider each the one thing needful. Until the Tariff bill has passed both houses, it is not possible to say how far the pendency and discussion of these her measures might embarrass it. So the ma who has a clear and sensible purpose, and do not swerve from it at every puff of wind, fim. olmself sustained by the common-sense of the whole body of Republi-

As for the Democrats, their disgust with each other finds free expression. Mr. Bailey was "heartily sick and tired of exhibiting to his "country the dissensions and divisions in the "Democratic party," almost as sick and tired, perhaps, as the country is of the party itself. He thought it "a pitiful sight we present to the country," and in view of the fact that thirtythree Democrats agreed with him, while thirtytwo accepted the leadership of the demagogue from Kansas, the contrast between the two sides of the House was really pitiful. But it is not, as Mr. Bailey wishes the outside world to suppose, a mere spiteful wrangle about a question of leadership or parliamentary procedure. There is so much behind it that it is difficult to believe the so-called party can ever be united again in any serious effort. The Republicans constitute a party because they have distinct principles in which they thoroughly believe and to which they know that they must subordinate other wishes. The Democrats are not a party, because they have no longer such

principles. It is idle to say that the belief in silver coinage unites so much of the party as remains loyal to its platform. The Populist and Anarchist resolutions of the same platform might with equal reason be called the bond of union. Every one knows that a large number of the Democrats who supported Bryan were at heart profoundly convinced of the folly of the silver and other crazy planks of the platform, but stood by the party because they were not willing to leave it in its hour of disaster. Bryan received more than a million and a half of none the less a mistake in the judgment of votes between the New-England and the Indiana lines, of which not a quarter were cast in honest belief that free coinage of silver was | ed it out, taking occasion at the same time to necessary. More than half were swept along by habitual attachment to the party organization. In the great States of the Central West the proportion was smaller, but even there a large share of the votes for Bryan were those of men who do not believe in free silver or who care pothing about it. Considering that on this same issue the so-called party lost a host of its most 'Tribune" of April 30 lies before us containing influential lenders in recent years, besides a body of voters who went straight over to the adversary, it may be declared with irresistible truth that the free-silver doctrine is not a bond

of union for Democrats. But it has come to be about as difficult to find union on the tariff question. There is indeed a great body of Democrats who are fanatically devoted to Free Trade theories, and with them a host who have personal interests on that side, as importers or otherwise. But these forces had so diminished under the experience of Clevelandism and Wilsonism that the party could get the aid of only about a third of its regular supporters in the election preceding the Presidential. When November came it found President Cleveland, with Carlisle and Wilson and most of the Free Trade leaders, in revolt against their party on the silver question, and | a full number of tickels to the grandstand, no

neither Mr. Bryan nor any other Democratic leader ventured to make any sort of fight on the tariff issue. Throughout the campaign they virtually confessed that on that question they had no hope and their party could not unite. Since they were whipped, some, with Mr. Bryan himself, have tried to get back into harmony with the Free Trade element, but they find a painful lack of zeal on the subject among the great body of Democratic voters. For on this issue also a great proportion of the Democratic voters have merely stood by their party, many not knowing nor caring what its declarations meant, while many more, especially in manufacturing States, clearly understood that such declarations were wrong and dangerous, but had faith that no real mischief would ever be done. Considering that a large share of the men of sincere Free Trade convictions followed Mr. Cleveland, it is plain enough that this issue also fails to unite. So to-day half the Democrats in Congress are anxlous to have the Republicans pass a strong Protective tariff, because they know their party is doomed to defeat as long as that question is foremost, and hope that its settlement may leave room for silver and other issues.

A WARNING FOR THE CITIZENS' UNION.

In the course of his very sensible remarks yesterday on the activities and prospects of the Citizens' Union, Mayor Strong made a good point against hasty action by recalling the melancholy performance of the Good Government clubs in 1895. In that year the hope of that general body of citizens from which the present movement must draw its strength was, by a union of voters without any sacrifice of principle, to defeat the Tammany candidates for Register and County Clerk and put non-partisan officials in those places. But the men who had obtained control of the Good Government organization adopted, with an irritating display of assurance and a fantastic assumption of superior wisdom, a programme of their own and proceeded to make independent nominations. Some of the clubs formally repudiated this action, and a great majority of the total membership undoubtedly condemned it. But the managers, so far from acknowledging that they were wrong, insisted all the more strenuously that they were right, proclaimed that support of their candidates was an infallible test of genuine devotion to quinicipal reform, and appeared to enjoy the reproach that they were doing all they could to rehabilitate Tammany Hall. They went to the polls in that temper and took about fifteen hundred voters with them. How many citizens of independent proclivities were deterred from voting at all by this spectacle of vain perversity it is, of course, impossible to say. There may have been enough of them to have made a rational union movement successful. The certain fact is that the Good Government leaders made a sorry exhibition of themselves, and by forfeiting public respect and confidence greatly diminished both the moral weight and the practical utility of the organization which they had mismanaged.

If, as seems to be the case, there is danger that men who were conspicuous in the fiasco of 1895 will obtain large influence in the counsels of the Citizens' Union, it is important to protest at once against the cultivation of such a mood and the adoption of such a policy as excited general disgust two years ago. A great majority of those who belonged to the Good Government clubs at that time, whether they still belong to them or not, are now, as they were then, sincere advocates of efficient, non-partisan municipal government, and have sensible, practical views as to the best way of securing it. They made the mistake of leaving their credit and their organization in the hands of men who were not fitted for the trust, and consequently had the mortification of seeing their moral resources wasted and their hopes extinguished. Warned by that example, they need to guard against a similar disaster this year. It is not improper under the circumstances to say that the leaders who represented them in 1895 produced a universal impression of egotism and selfishness. and, in addition to that, were politically as "fresh as paint." Their assumption of virtue and sagacity was overwhelmingly rebuked at the polls. and their emergence at this time in the capacity of guides to the Citizens' Union would be a great

misfortune. We have no desire to dictate a policy to the good citizens who are hopefully enrolling themselves in support of the principle that this city ought to be governed on sound business principles. It is too early, in our opinion, for any man or group of men to arrange an exact plan of action, especially in view of the fact that communities which are about to be added to New-York, and which are expected to furnish large contributions to the Citizens' Union, are entitled to a voice in its transactions.

THE ILLINOIS MISUNDERSTANDING.

There was a mistake somewhere. When the reports came in from Chicago after the Grant monument ceremonies last week that the citizens of that town were in a high state of indignation because Governor Tanner of Illinois with his staff of thirts glittering colonels had not been assigned the right of the line, which properly belonged to them by virtue of their representing the State which gave Grant to the Union, we felt certain that somebody had made a mistake. And as the Chicago newspapers, which have a reputation of their own for veracity as well as for calmness and moderation, were publishing what seemed to be authentic reports of remarks made by Governor Tanner and the thirty colonels, intimating that they had been put upon, insulted and wantonly degraded by this action of the New-York committee, we assumed that they had made the mistake of supposing that the demonstration was in honor of the State of Illinois for giving Grant to the Union, rather than a tribute to the memory of General Grant himself. Considering the local and State pride which is so charming a characteristic of the citizens of Illinois, and particularly of the city of Chicago, and which makes their society and companionship so delightful in whatever part of the world they may be encountered, the mistake did not seem at all unnatural. But it being several million people outside the State of Illinois, The Tribune in a spirit of kindness pointexpress regret on behalf of the committee and the whole country that anything had occurred to mar the happiness or disturb the serenity of Governor Tanner and his staff of thirty glitter-

ing colonels. It has since appeared, however, that the mistake was not theirs. A copy of "The Chicago a very earnest and impassioned editorial article, entitled "New-York's Discourtesy to Illinois," which, beginning with a reference to its own special New-York dispatch in a previous issue telling "the story of the shabby and inhospitable "manner in which the Governor of Illinois and "his staff of colonels were treated," proceeds to say that "if the New-Yorkers had met together "and deliberately laid out a programme of con-"temptuous discourtesy and flagrant inhospital-"ity to be served upon Illinois in the person of "Its Governor, it could not have succeeded bet-"ter than it did in playing the boor." Then follows a recital of nearly a column of indignities and insults beginning with studied, cold, deliberate and heartless neglect to receive them with proper honors on their arrival, continuing with

exorbitant charges for carriage hire, refusal of

review, no invitations to the social functions, "not the smallest act of courtesy or even recognition," and concluding with the statement that "the committee kindly allowed them to appear "somewhere in the rear of the procession in or "der to swell the New-York pageant and add to "the impressiveness of the ceremony." All of which, if true, is very painful, and even if not true must have harrowed up the feelings of the Chicago people pretty nearly to the point of breach of the peace and rlot.

But, strangely enough, at the very end of the article, which is written with too much feeling and in too brilliant style to permit of its being sacrificed, there appears in small type a New-York dispatch, which reports Governor Tanner as saying: "We were well treated, and the en-"tire party will return home with pleasant recol-"lections of the occasion. To be sure, the time "spent in the parade yesterday seemed long, and 'we were tired out, but rest was all we needed.' Appended to which is the remark-the magnanimity and candor of which cannot be too highly praised-"If the above is true, then 'The Tribune' desires to withdraw what it has said above." The captious critic will, of course, say that it would have been better to suppress the article entirely upon receipt of information that there was no foundation for it in the facts, but the editor is careful to say that he was "suddenly confronted" with the dispatch after the article was written, which to any reasonable mind is a sufficient explanation. For, of course, the able editor who has penned a powerful article under the impulse of a supposed affront to his State pride cannot be expected to suppress it entirely when he is "suddenly confronted" with the fact that there has been no affront. It has to stand as a suitable expression of how he would have felt had there been any cause for it.

We were certain from the outset that there was a mistake somewhere. It has not yet appeared what it was precisely, or who made it, but now that it is all over, let us have peace. Only one thing remains. Complaint was made by some of the thirty glittering colonels that their names were misspelled in the New-York newspapers. There may have been ground for it. At any rate, we feel authorized, on behalf of the entire press of the city, to tender the glittering colonels the most ample and abject apology for the indignity. If they will only come again, the names of every one of them shall be spelled in full in large type and submitted to them for verification before printing.

DELAGOA BAY NEGOTIATIONS.

It seems probable that the Delagoa Bay ques tion will soon be settled in what must be regarded as, on the whole, the most satisfactory way For many years the bay and the railroad which runs thence inland have formed the chief object of contention in all South Africa. Portugal owns the bay. But England has much interest in it. The Transvaal is vitally concerned with it. Germany has attempted to develop claims upon it. Even the United States has not been free from diplomatic and other complications over the railroad. For all of which the reasons are obvious. American and European capital

has been invested there. And the bay and railroad form the one incomparably great gateway and route of trade in Southeastern Africa. Whoever controls them controls the commerce of all that resourceful and rapidly developing quarter of the continent.

To the Transvaal, as has been said, Delagoa Bay is of vital importance, for it is the sole practicable port of that republic. It lies close to Transvaal territory, and its railroad trav erses that country and runs to Pretoria. The vast bulk of Transvaal exports and imports pass over that route, and probably always will. The Transvaal Government has for years been making strenuous efforts to purchase the bay. Could it do so, it would become a seaboard State, and it can never hope to become such unless it does so. If Great Britain obtains possession of Delagoa Bay the Transvaal will be hepelessly bottled up forever as an inland State, compelled to traverse British territory to reach the outside world. To avoid such a fate the Boer Government has resorted to every possible device, especially to intriguing with Germany. It has practically said to Germany, "Secure "Delagoa Bay for us, and we will mortgage the "Transvaal to you forever." Germany has tried hard to do it, but in vain.

Now it is announced, with much color of authenticity, that Great Britain has secured the prize, and that, as already stated, seems to be the most natural and satisfactory conclusion of the matter. For not only do Great Britain's interests in that part of the world far outweigh all others combined, but she is far better able and far more likely than all others combined to use Delagoa Bay for the wider opening and the more rapid development of South Africa. One may rail at her for a land-grabber. But she improves the land she grabs more than any other nation. She is the one supreme colonizing and trade-expanding Power. Wherever her flag is planted civilization is established and commerce is developed. And while such work is done primarily for her own advantage, as, of course, it should be, it is also for the benefit of all other Powers. Under British ownership of Delagoa Bay German trade there will doubtless increase more rapidly than it would under German ownership; just as in Egypt, under Lord Cromer's wise control, the financial interests of France have been safeguarded and promoted more effectively, probably, than they would have been under French control. It is that fact that justifies the extension of British authority, and that will make the world regard with satisfaction Great Britain's acquisition of Delagoa

News comes from Buzzard's Bay that ex-Presi dent Cleveland is having great luck fishing, and is catching tautog in large quantities. As a tautologist Mr. Cleveland has few equals and

The Park Board has been requested to set aside a plot of ground in Central Park for the cultivation of vegetables, so that schoolboys may have the opportunity of learning the various seeds and their peculiarities. Doubtless complaint has been made that the rising generation does not know beans, and this proceeding is intended to enlighten the boys. It will surprise and perhaps confuse them somewhat to find that the bean comes out of the ground bottom side up.

Almost every day some new measure which was passed by the Legislature during the closing days of the session, and which bears the marks of hasty and ill-considered action, is being brought to light. This afternoon a hearing is to be had before the Governor in regard to one such measure, which bears the innocent title, "An Act to Regulate the Placing-out of Children." The language of the first section of the act is, however, so sweeping that no one can foretell what the results of its enactment might be. Presumably the bill is intended to apply only to destitute children and to the placingout of children by adoption or similar arrangement, and through the action of public or private charitable agencies. The language of the act is, however, so comprehensive that it certainly would include all care of orphan and half-orphan children, whether rich or poor, and would make all guardians of such children and all surviving relatives subject in all their dealings with their wards to "rules and regulations" which the State Board of Charities is authorized by the bill to establish.

Clearly this was not the intent of the framers of

provision for their witnessing the land or water | the bill, but to allow such a loosely drawn measure to become a law would be a grievous error.

> When a correspondent of The Tribune the other day censured Mr. Reed for what he called the do-nothing policy of the House of Representatives while waiting for the Senate's action on the tariff, we inquired whether he was sure that Mr. Reed was responsible for it. Perhaps a consideration of the proceedings in the House reported in yesterday's paper may enable him to satisfy himself on that point. Mr. Reed wisely insisted that the attacks on the subject should be crystallized into a vote. Thereupon the House made the so-called do-nothing policy its own by a vote of 124 against 52, with thirteen present and not voting. Mr. Reed would seem, therefore, to be what the theory of our Government presupposes that he should be, the organ of the

The failure of a bank in Aspen, Col., calls attention to the name of the town, which is somewhat out of the common. There is a theory that it set out to be the State capital, but failed to catch the Legislature through being spelled with one "s."

Because one of our most enterprising contemporaries printed an interview with a centenarian on the celebration of his birthday last Sunday when the centenarian died on March 2 last, another esteemed contemporary denounces the story as "a lie made out of whole cloth." Considering that the man had only been dead two months the language seems harsh.

Jerry Simpson's experience in the House resembles that of the playful junk dealer dawdling along in front of the car and "sassing" the gripman. Presently the junk dealer finds himself tumbled over, with his cart on top of him. Then the gripman goes steadily on, the passengers smile, and the junk dealer gets up, dusts himself and swears. Jerry Simpson had been having fun with the Speaker and "sassing" him till Monday. Now he's dusting himself and making barefooted remarks.

PERSONAL.

President James B. Angell of the University of dichigan is visiting his sister in Providence.

Mme. Nordica made her promised reappearance t the Opera in Paris at the end of last month, as Elsa in "Lohengrin." She was to sing "Valentine" in the revival of "The Huguenots," afterward to be

The Rev. John McNeill, who arrived in this ountry last week, is an eloquent and magnetic preacher, and has proved himself to be more attractive than a circus. On one occasion he was advertised to begin a series of meetings in the capital of the Transvaal. On his arrival n the city he found a variety show under way in the theatre. On his first night large numbers preferred to hear him instead of seeing the show, and on the second night only one man presented himself at the box office, and he had his money returned. Mr. McNeill began his ministry in a small Presbyterian church in Edinburgh, having declined a call to a larger church in Glasgow. Achieving large success there, he was called, after three years, to Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, a historic pulpit, where Edward Irving, famous predecessors in the pastorate. After remaining there a few years Mr. Moody's attention was directed to him, and at his invitation Mr. Mc Neill gave himself to evangelistic work. James Hamilton and Oswald Dykes had been his

Queen Victoria, during her recent visit at Nice, expressed a lively desire to hear Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was solourning at the same re sort. The great actress obliged Her Majesty by performing "Jean Marie," by Theuriet, in the Queen's private apartments at the hotel.

Professor Berkeley, colored, of Claffin University, S. C., is a candidate for the Consulship at Stutt-gart. He speaks German and French fluently.

Paul Lindau, the well-known German novelist, playwright and newspaper correspondent, and the Theatre, was recently arrested in Athens as a spy. He was on on his vacation, and was subjected to police surveillance in consequence of certain comments in the Athenian newspapers. The explantions which followed resulted in his speedy release and in apolicities from the newspapers responsible for the incident. present "Intendant," or director, of the Meiningen

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Representative Jones, of Washington, has intro duced a bill which provides that hereafter no newspaper shall be carried in the mails unless the name or editorial page, with the number of shares they own. The bill also provides that the name of the writer of each editorial shall be appended thereto,

She Was Surprised.—"This is strange!" exclaimed roung Mrs. Torkins.
"To what do you refer?" asked her husband.
"The Turkish Army captured a Greek magazine and found nothing in it. I don't see what they got tout for if they didn't have a few war articles and some advertisements in it."—(Washington Star. Gadzooks-I bought a magazine on the train to-

day which numbered 200 pages. Zounds-That is an extra large size for a maga-

zine. You must have found at least twenty or thirty pages of reading matter in it.

A Blessed Hope.-First Auditor (at the tank drama) Never saw such miserable acting in my drama) Never saw such miserable acting in my life. Let's go.
Second Auditor-Let's wait till the next act. There's a flood scene with real water in that, and maybe some of 'em will get drowned.—(New-York Weekly.

"Every student of forestry," says "The Toledo Blade," "will commend Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, for the effort he is now making to cultivate trees on the arid Western He has issued instructions to the foreign correspondents of the State Department to secure seeds and shrubs from Russia and other countries for the purpose of testing their growth on the great plains of this country. Australia, Russia and other countries have succeeded in reclaiming large areas of land and growing thereon great forests, and Mr. Wilson believes the same thing can be done in this country."

Jim's a cur'us sort o' feller; Scolds a ter'ble heap: Been a-werryin' bout the tariff Tell he couldn't sleep. When I asked him how the taxes Takes effect on him. Then his eloquence collapses— "I dunno," says Jim. Talks about the war in Europe, And of tyrant foes: And of tyrant foes; Says "Hurrah" fur lots o' people Thet nobody knows Thet nobody knows.
When I ask him whut's the reason
Fur his warlike trim—
Whut's the actual cause fur fightin'—
"I dunno," says Jim.

NON-COMMITTAL

That's the kind of occupation
Seems to suit him best;
Frets bout things thet don't concern him;
Never takes no rest.
When I ask him if his income
Wouldn't be less slim
Ef he'd stick ter his own troubles—
"I dunno," says Jim.
—(Washington Sta

There is a physician in Wauneta, Kan., who is

proprietor of the drug store, justice of the peace

and constable. He sells the boys liquor, and then

-(Washington Star.

arrests them and fines them for drunkenness. "When I was first married I thought my wife as the only woman on earth."
"How do you feel about it now?"
"Well, there's our cook."—(Chicago Record

A characteristic story is told of a New-England man and his wife who live very methodically. One evening at exactly 9 o'clock they went to the kitchen to make the final preparations for the night. "Marthy," said the husband, after a few "Yes, Josiah." she replied; "why do you ask?"

"Well," he answered, "I did want a drink, but I guess I'll git along till the morning."

"The London Mail" says that a number of wealthy Englishmen have organized an expedition to come to the United States to shoot wild horses in the Rocky Mountains. The gentlemen can, after they get through shooting "wild horses in the Rocky Mountains," come down to the plains and shoot the ooglywoo, which is found in great numbers in that vicinity. It has six legs and a very strong, short tail. When danger appears it at once stands on its tail and spins rapidly around. Of course, this makes a hole, into which the ooglywoo sinks rapidly out of sight. The hole then disappears also.—(Forest and Stream.

Pardonable Curiosity.—The jester had gone a little too far that time, and the Mogul remarked:
"I think it is about time to make an example of you by cutting your head short off."
Whereat the jester, who had a turn for the mathematics, inquired:
"Is this to be an example in division or fractions?"—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.

THE SURVIVING MEMBERS RELEASED FROM THEIR OBLIGATION NOT TO GIVE OPERA ON THEIR OWN

ACCOUNT. The operatic programme was continued yesterday by the annual meeting of the stockholders of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. The meeting was held at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was attended by persons representing about two-thirds of the the company. The following directors were elected for the coming year: As holders of preferred stock, Robert Dunlap and Milward Adams; as holders of common stock, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas P. Fowler, John B. Schoeffel, Maurice Grau and F. C. Prentiss. These are the same as the directors for last year, with the exception of Milward Adams, of the Chicago Auditorium, and F. C. Prentiss, who were chosen to fill the vacancles left by the deaths of William Steinway and

Henry E. Abbey. Aside from the election the principal business of the meeting was the presentation and acceptance of the report of the directors. The report presented briefly the occurrences of the opera season just passed, mentioning the deaths of Messrs. Steinway and Abbey, the sickness of Mme. Melba and Mme. Eames, the misfortunes of the Western tour and the necessity of raising a guarantee fund of \$31,000 If this step had not been taken, the report sail, the company would have been ruined financially. The report ended with a recommendation that the company relinquish operatic business, release Messrs. Schoeffel and Grau from their undertaking not to engage in operatic business on their own account, and devote its energies to the management and final disposition of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston. the meeting was the presentation and acceptance

The report of the directors was followed by that

Boston.

The report of the directors was followed by that of the accountants employed to examine the condition of the company. They reported that the books of the company had been carefully and correctly kept, and set forth its financial standing elaborately. A loss of \$12.283.48 was shown on the whole season. These reports were unanimously adopted and approved by the meeting, and Mr. Grau is therefore at liberty to continue his plans for opera in the future under the new Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Before the meeting yesterday afternoon a handsome loving-cup was presented to John B. Schoeffel by the heads of the working departments of the opera house. On one side of the cup was an inscription to that effect, and on the other the names of the givers—William Parry. C. D. McGleghan, Edwin Seldl, Andrew Boyd, Max Hirsch, H. Schaad, F. Castle Bert, J. Stewart, E. Goerlitz, Richard Neville, E. Scattergood, A. Albertieri, C. Witham, John Bull, T. Bull and Mrs. Torris. William Parry, the stage manager, made the speech of presentation. An umbrella with a silver and mother-of-pearl handle was given to Mrs. Schoeffel.

MME. CHALLA'S CONCERT.

An interesting and enjoyable concert was given at Weber Hall last evening by Mme. Chaila, formerly of the Teatro Lirico, of Milan, and more recently of Colonel Mapleson's Opera Company. She had the assistance of Mme. Rosa Linde, soprano; Emilio de Gogorza, barytone; Dante del Papa, tenor; Hubert de Blanck, pianist; Pedro de Salazar, violinist; Signor Gnarro, musical director, and Signor Pizzarello, accompanist. Mme. Chalia sang a scene and aria from Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," a duet from "Il Guarany," by Gomez, with Signor del Papa, and a part in the quartet from "Rigoletto," with Mme. Linde, Signor del Papa and Mr. Gogorza. Mme. Linde sang "Nobil Signoré Salute," from "The Huguenots"; Reinecke's "Spring Flowers" and Chaminade's "Spenish Love Song." Mr. de Blanck played Chopin "Première Ballade" and several of his own compositions. Mr. de Salazar played Wieniawski's Polonaise No. 2. All the selections were warmly applauded, and there were numerous requests for repetitions. recently of Colonel Mapleson's Opera Company

THE PORTER-COLLIS DISPUTE.

General Horace Porter and General C. H. T Collis are fighting the battle of Guinney's Station over again. On May 21, 1864, when it originally occurred, they were on the same side, but in the present affair they are opponents. Their disagree ment had its origin in General Porter's article in "The Century" for February, "Campaigning with Grant." In this he said: "It was promptly de-In this he said: cided to order the regiment of infantry commanded by Colonel C. H. T. Collis, which served as General Meade's headquarters guard, to make a dash across the stream and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position on the opposite bank. This was promptly and gallantly done." General Collis takes exception to a statement in

the article that General Porter discovered the nemy, and thus marshals his conclusions; First-No member of the staffs of Generals Grant

First—No member of the staffs of Generals Grant or Meade was present or anywhere near me when the enemy intercepted and engaged my command. Second—The enemy was discovered by the troops of my brigade, and by them only. Third—No one was present who had any authority to give me a command and no one did give me any command. Fourth—No member of the staffs of Generals Grant or Meade knew what the trouble in our front was until it was all over. Fifth—If I am mistaken and General Porter is correct, then the thanks I received upon the field from both Generals Grant and Meade were due to him and not to me, and they did him a great injustice.

General Collis furthermore quotes a letter writter by General Porter on March 21, 1891, and now in possession of the Loyal Legion, in which the writer "When we reached the station it was says: When we reached the statish it was learned that Colonel Collis had found the bridge across the river in possession of the enemy, and had promptly, and with the true instinct of a soldier, divided his command, crossing his right through the deep water below the bridge and his left above it, and with another portion assaulted and carried the bridge." says:

TO AID THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

A meeting in the interest of the George Junior Republic was held last night in the Berkeley Ly ceum. Chauncey M. Depew presided over a large audience, which included many people of social prominence. The miniature republic of Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y., was founded two years ago by William R. George, as an effort to one of the problems of the slums. How the idea grew out of a fresh-air fund managed by Mr. George; the success the scheme has since met with, and the methods employed in the government of the liliputtan republic were described exhaustively by Mr. George. He was followed by Jacob A. Smith, the president of the republic. 'Jakic,' as he is known to his fellow-citizens, aroused the keenest interest of his hearers last night. He is a youth seventeen years old, with a bright, intelligent face, and as self-possessed in talking to an audience as any veteran of the platform. With easy fluency he spoke of his experience as president of the republic, and with the utmost readiness answered various questions put to him regarding his administration. Before the close of the meeting Mr. Depew spoke briefly upon the purposes of the republic. He commended its objects, and pointed out that it taught its young citizens the fundamental laws that money could only rightly be earned by labor and that punishment awaited wrongdoing. E. Lawrence Hunt, the president of the Board of Trustees, explained that the association was \$1.500 in debt, and that a sum of \$5,000 was required to extend the work during the coming year. A request for subscriptions was liberally responded to by those present. grew out of a fresh-air fund managed by Mr.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS MEET. A special meeting of the Order of the Founders

and Patriots of America was held last evening at No. 38 Park Row, Colonel F. D. Grant in the chair. No. 38 Park Row, Colonel F. D. Grain in the chairThe news of Rear-Admiral Meade's death was announced, and it was decided to send a committee to
Washington to attend the funeral. The Admiral
was one of the original members of the order, and
much of its success was due to his efforts. The
standard and colors of the order were his ideas.
Representatives of the New-Jersey society and the
Pennsylvania society, of which he was the founder,
will be at the funeral.
The annual meeting of the order will be held at The annual meeting of the order will be held at the City Hall on May 13.

GENERAL MILES TO SAIL TO-DAY.

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, came to the Waldorf last night. He was accomcame to the Waldorf last night. He was accompanied by his wife and Captain Marvin T. Maus, who is to go with him to Turkey as aide-de-camp. General Miles sails to-day, and his destination is the best vantage point from which to watch the military operations in the war now waging between Greece and Turkey. The General said last evening that he would, upon arriving in Europe, proceed directly to the seat of war, and his movements after that would be determined by the actions of the belligerent nations. General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has secured a four months leave of absence, and he will sail for Europe on Saturday. He also goes to watch the war in Greece. He will doubtless join General Miles there.

Frau Agnes Sorma ended her successful engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night. She

appeared in "Dorf und Stadt" and repeated her appeared in "Dorf and Stadt" and repeated her former triumphs. The theatre was crowded, all the seats having been sold—in fact, more than a week ago—and the audience showed its appreciation of the work of the actress in a way flattering to her. She was obliged to appear before the curtain many times in response to the calls of the enthusiastic spectators. As usual, she was well supported by the members of Mr. Conried's well-trained company. With last night's performance the theatre closed for the season.

YANG YU SEEING THE SIGHTS. Yang Yu, the ex-Minister of China to this coun-

try, is at the Waldorf, with his wife, five children, five maids and five military attaches. The diplofive maids and five military attaches. The diplo-mat and his party have driven about the Park, have seen the various tall buildings, and inspected the city generally. Yesterday the ex-Minister was shown over the Waldorf and expressed as much surprise and interest in its workings as did his illustrious countryman. 14 Hung Chang. Last evening Mr. Boldt entertained the ex-Minister and his party at an informal dinner. After the dinner a visit was paid to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in Madison Square Garden. The ex-Minister will sail on Saturday.

TRINITY AND ST. GEORGE'S

DR. RAINSFORD 'SPEAKS AT THE OLD PARISH'S CELEBRATION.

The interest taken by the general public in Trin ity parish's bicentennial celebration appears rapidly increasing. Yesterday morning a large number of business men, together with other people who were obviously sightseers, entered the church to see the beautiful decorations. There were also a large number of persons who displayed much interest in the old headstones of the ceme-

As the noon hour approached the pews filled rap-

As the noon hour approached the pews filled rapidly, and when the service began there was almost as large a congregation as on last Sunday morning. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, delivered the address, but Dr. Dix and Dr. Steele were also present.

Dr. Rainsford confined the L'atorical portion of his address mainly to the relations that have existed between Trinity and St. George's. Trinity first decreed the establishment of a chapel in April, 1748, this step being necessary because of the numbers that were flocking to the mother church. It was not until 1812, however, that the chapel became the separate parish of St. George's.

Dr. Rainsford then considered the question of the centralization of means in the hands of churches, and he maintained that in the case of Trinity, at least, its results had been beneficent. Finally Dr. Rainsford had something to say of the renoval of churches from the crowded sections of the lower part of the city to the uptown districts. He denounced this tendency, and declared that the churches were most needed in crowded districts, pointing again to the history of Trinity in support of his position.

To-day will be the principal day of the week's celebration. The service is announced for 11 o'clock, although the music will begin as early as 16 o'clock. Admission will be entirely by ticket, but after 19:45 o'clock seats will not be reserved. Mozart's "Te Deum" will be sung by a full chorus accompanied by an orchestra and two organs, the whole under the direction of the veteran organis, Dr. Arthur H. Messiter. Bishop Potter will deliver the address, and all the prominent Frotestant Episcopal clergymen in the city, several Bishop, the Mayor and, it is expected, the Governor will be persent.

be present.

The parish has issued as a memorial of the bicentennial an elaborate and handsome volume, containing the rector's pasteral letter, a memorandum
of the history of the parish, portraits of the various
rectors of the churches and engravings of the
churches of the parish.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COMB.

Miss Celestia Mills Smith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Reuel Smith, of No. 144 West Seventy. third-st., and Edward Thomas Sawtell, whose en gagement was announced about a year ago, will be married at noon on May 27 be married at noon on May 27 at All Angels' Church by the rector, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend assisted by the Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Christ Church. The maid of honor is to be Miss Mills, of Pittsfield, Mass., a cousin of the bride, whose brother, De Cost Smith, is to act as Mr. Sawtell's best man. The ushers are to be the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain at West Point; George Rust Rogers, William Henry Sawtell, brother of the bridegroom, and Burnett Smith, brother of the bridegroom, and Burnett Smith, brother of the bridegroom, and Burnett Smith, brother of the bridegroom of the bride for the bridal party only. There is to be no reception.

Warner, formerly rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, and Miss Mary G. Entz. daughter William Entz, will be married on Wednesday, May 26, at 4 p. m., in St. James's Epis Wednesday, May 26, at 4 p. m., in St. James's Episcopal Church, in Seventy-first-st. and Madison-ave. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church. The Rev. W. Arthur Warner, assistant rector, of St. Peter's Church, in Port Chester, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and Miss Fannie Herzog, Miss Carol Oberteuffer, Miss Marion Entz, Miss Grace Warner, Miss Clara Ents, of New-York, and Miss Caroline Pritchett, of Philadelphia, will be bridesmaids. Mr. and Mra. Warner will live in Rye, on the Boston Post Road.

Norman Warner, son of the Rev. Dr. Arthur H.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Shackelton, daughter of Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, to Henry Knox, lawyer, who lives at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. McAlpin has homes in this city, in Newark and Morristown, N. J.

PROMINENT PEOPLE ON THE ST. PAUL

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, GENERAL NELSON A MILES, GENERAL W. M'K. OSBORNE AND

JOHN K. GOWDY TO SAIL TO-DAY. The American Line steam ship St. Paul, which sails to-day, will carry her largest passenger list for the season. An unusually large number of prominent people are to be on board. Among the passengers are General Horace Porter, General Nelson A. Miles, General W. McK. Osborne, United States Consul-General at London; John K. Gowdy, United States Consul-General at Party; General Hyde, U. S. A.; Richard Westcott, United States Vice-Consul at London; Manton Marbio, of London; Edwin S. Cramp, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, William Gillette, who goes with his whole company to play "Secret Service" at the Adeiphi Theatre, London; Daniel Frohman, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Harold Swain, the husband of Marguerite Reld, who sang at the Metropolitan Opera House two or three seasons ago and is to sing in the coming season at Covent Garden; Miss Ethel Barrymore, Campbell Gollan, Miss Anna Held, Marcus R. Mayer, J. A. E. Malone, stage manager of the London Galety Theatre, who came here a few weeks ago to attend the production of the Circus Girl" at Daly's, Mr. and Mrs. Henry prominent people are to be on board. Among the here a few weeks ago to attend the production of "The Circus Girl" at Daly's; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dazian, J. H. Riley, Mrs. J. H. Riley, the author of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle." who goes to London to superintend the production of that play by Charles Hawtrey, at the Comedy Theatre; Miss Odette Tyler Miss Blanche Walsh and F. Zieg-teld it.

ANDREW D. WHITE ACCEPTS.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO DINE WITH CITI-ZENS OF GERMAN DESCENT ON MAY 22.

Andrew D. White, the newly appointed Ambassa dor of the United States to the German Empire recently received a letter from a large number of well-known citizens of German descent, expressing their esteem for him personally, the gratification with which his appointment had been received by all German-Americans, and inviting him to accept an invitation to a dinner to be given in his honor at 6:30 p. m., on May 22, in the hall of the German Liederkranz. The letter was signed by Carl Schurz, Frederick W. Holls, Dr. A. Jacobi, Alfred Dolge, Julius Hoffmann, Dr. Hans Kudlich, Oswald Ottendorfer, Charles A. Schieren, J. H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Hugo Wesendonk and many others. Dr. White accepted the invitation in the following letter, dated at Cornell University, Ithaca,

N. Y., on May 1:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive your letter of April 24 inviting me to meet you and others representing our fellow-citizens of German descent at a dinner to be given shortly before my departure to assume the duties of American Ambassador in Germany.

ure to assume the duties of American Amoassace in Germany.

I cannot but be deeply sensible of the kindness and confidence shown by the terms of this communication and of the value of such an invitation, coming, as it does, from representatives of the men who in various fields of effort have done so much to make German honor, honesty, fidelity to sound political, financial and business principles, patient research, thorough scholarship and ability in art, literature and science, powerful forces in this Republic.

in art, literature and science, post-this Republic.

To accept your friendly proffer is, therefore, both a duty and a pleasure, and I shall be most happy to meet you and those for whom you speak in the manner and at the time you have kindly named.

With renewed thanks, and assurances of my most sincera respect, I remain, gentlemen, your obetie sincere respect, I remain, gentlemen, your obec ent servant, ANDREW D. WHITE

CHAT ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senor Dupuy De Lome, the representative of the Spanish Government in this country, was at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday. The Señor is naturally reticent about the war in Cuba. It was reported that his visit to the city had something to do with Cuban fillbustering cases, but this was denied, and his visit was said to be due to social obligations.

W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He came to the city to attend a funeral. The General is filled with hope for better things, and in a conversation yesterday expressed the opinion that the Tariff bill would become a law by the middle or latter part of June. "I do not think the bill will be detained in the Senate longer than June 15," added the Senatof. "The Democrats will doubtless wish to place themselves on record against the measure, but I do not anticipate any dilatory tactics. The passage of the bill will, I think, increase activity and create work all over the country." FRAU SORMA'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

George S. Boutwell, who was a member of Grant's Cabinet, was in the city yesterday. He was not present at the Grant exercises, through a misad-vertence. The invitation was sent to him in Wash-ington instead of to his home in Massachusetts, and he did not get it until the exercises were over. He said emphatically that he did not feel slighted in any way, as has been reported, and added that as his health was not exceptionally good, he was better off at home than here, according to weather reports.

H. C. Du Val, along with his many other duties, is an officer in the 7th Regiment. As he passed the reviewing stand on Grant day one of those on the stand pointed him out through the whiring wind and dust and shouted: "There is a man who is full of sand." Mr. Du Val said later: "And that was true. It was a test for fair. Many a brave man bit the dust that day."

John K. Gowdy, the new Consul-General to Parts who sails with his family to-day on the Americal line steamship St. Paul, arrived in the city yester day. Mr. Gowdy is a prominent Republican and for several years was chairman of the State Com-mittee of Indiana. He is at the Hoffman House